

European News.

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—A decree ordering elections for the Cortes in the different Spanish colonies, will soon be issued. Slaves will not be permitted to vote. Colonial deputies will be allowed to propose a plan for the abolition of slavery. Free schools in Spain have been reopened. The estimates of the Bureau of Public Works are only half of last year's.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—The American Chamber of Commerce in this city, will present to Reverdy Johnson an address on the 22nd instant.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A meeting was held here to-day for the relief of the sufferers by earthquake in South America. The Lord Mayor presided. Among the prominent persons who took part in the proceedings, were the Governor of the Bank of England, the Rathchids and Bearings. Nearly £7,000 sterling was raised.

The Junta has seized the property of the Jesuits and abolished the order.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The Junta has issued another circular urging the extinction of all religious corporations. Internal taxes on home or foreign wares have been abolished.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.—The crew of the ship *John R. Richardson*, which sailed from St. John, Aug. 30th, for Montevideo, and was abandoned at sea, arrived at this port.

Mr. Gladstone addressed a large political meeting here to-night. He charged the Government with being responsible for an unjustifiable increase of expenditure, and urged the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He examined the question of Fenianism and the discontented Island and assigned the causes thereof. He spoke earnestly of the need of reform and quoted and dwelt on the words of D'Arcy McGee, a Conservative, on these causes as "a voice from the dead from over the ocean."

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The reports of the coronation of Gobyare as Emperor of Abyssinia is confirmed. He is supported by Prince Kassai, but opposed by the eldest son of the late King Theodore.

Midnight despatches from Spain say it is reported that the Bishop of Tarragona is at the head of two thousand men who pronounced against the provisional Junta.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The regular weekly returns of the Bank of England, published this evening show that the bullion in vault had decreased £544,000 sterling since last week.

The joint committees of the Anglo-American and Atlantic Telegraph Companies have decided to abolish from and after November 1st, 1868, the system of counting letters in estimating tariffs, and to count only by words.

It is reported to-day that the French Government has furloughed 30,000 men from the army and navy.

A great fire occurred to-day in the petroleum works of Venders & Co., in this city. The building, two thousand barrels of petroleum, and many million gallons of naphtha were burned. The loss is very heavy.

PARIS, Oct. 15, evening.—The *Epique* thinks it likely that some of the Great Powers of Europe will soon ask the United States Government the cause of Admiral Farragut's movement in Europe.

FLORENCE, Oct. 15.—Mount Vesuvius is in an active state of eruption.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 15.—John Bright has been tendered the freedom of the city.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—Forty-eight cities, being all the administrative centres, adhere to the Junta and monarchical principles. Seven denounce the clergy and all denounce religious orders.

The army will be exempt from the tax about to be levied.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—It is understood that the basis agreed to by Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley for the settlement of the Alabama question, is that a mixed commission shall be formed, which will hold its session in London, and decide upon all claims preferred by English and American citizens.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—The Central Junta has issued a decree declaring all children born of slaves after the 17th inst. shall be free. In the appointment of deputies for the constituent Cortes, the Spanish Colonies are entitled to send four representatives.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The *Gaulois* predicts that European powers will soon recognize the Junta as the *de facto* Government of Spain.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Despatches received to-day from Rathkeale, Ireland, state that inspector Murphy, while attempting to capture O'Brien, the Fenian prisoner who escaped a few days ago, was fired at by concealed parties and slightly wounded.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The *Gaulois* newspaper has a story to-day of an attempt to shoot Gen. Prim at Madrid. The attempt was unsuccessful, and the assassin was immediately arrested, but was afterwards set at liberty by General Prim himself.

The Relations between Great Britain and America.

We have as little reason as disposition to doubt the truth of the report that the question of the *Alabama* claims is at length in the way of speedy and satisfactory settlement. The new American Minister, it is said, has brought with him full powers for adjusting the differences between Britain and the United States, without reference to any previous phases of the controversy. He comes, in short, a Plenipotentiary on the question, and such an Envoy was all that was required. It would be childish, as well as useless, to dissemble the truth in this matter. There never was in the case itself any such difficulty as would have precluded a settlement, if the Americans had wished it to be settled. The real question between the two countries was not a question of damages or compensation, but of offence given and resentment expressed. Had the general attitude of Britain during the war been unobjectionable in the eyes of Americans, the *Alabama* claims would either never have been preferred, or would have been settled out of hand. No American statesman ever believed that the *Alabama* escaped by our wilful connivance, or that she was let loose by hostile design to prey upon Federal com-

merce. Whether the imperfections of our laws or the remissness of our authorities did or did not render us in any degree responsible for the mischief which ensued might perhaps be a question; but it was not a question which would have troubled the two Governments for an hour had it been approached in a spirit of mutual goodwill. The real point of contention was something very different, and Mr. Seward disclosed the truth when he desired to include in the proposed arbitration our recognition of the *Seceders* as belligerents. Even this the Americans would have found it hard to turn into a cognisable grievance, but it was the one overt act in which seemed to be expressed that feeling, or want of feeling, on the part of this nation of which the Americans complained. Their true grievance against us was, that we had not sympathized with the North in its struggles for union, and not even deprecated disunion as the result of this contest. Then, when the contest was over, they evinced their resentment by keeping open a difference which might otherwise have been settled immediately. We speak the plain truth about the matter, for the Americans are as conscious of it as we are, and, besides, we are free to acknowledge that on some points we were wrong, and that neither the offence taken nor the retaliation practised can be considered as entirely unreasonable.

If an impartial American were to put the case temperately against us, he would probably compress it into the assertion that a kindred and friendly nation, engaged in a struggle for the preservation of its sovereign existence and the fulfilment of its highest destinies, deserved at least a sympathetic aid from our hands. He would urge that the Union and its institutions promised infinite advantages to the human race, and that a Confederacy founded on slavery ought to have been at once condemned. He might further say that the Republican party, as represented in the Northern States, had always been well disposed to Britain, and that the occasional provocations of which we complained had proceeded from those very Southern men who had formerly monopolized political power, and then broken themselves to rebellion. These arguments, we now frankly admit, might all have been substantially sustained, and it is also clear, without our confession, that we were mistaken in doubting the power or persistence of the North in the prosecution of the war, and in anticipating the ultimate success of the South through the weariness or dissensions of its adversaries. To these acknowledgments the Americans are welcome; but as they, like ourselves, will have the advantage of time and reflection in a similar retrospect, they will, perhaps, discover some admission to be made in their turn.

That the real genuine disposition of the American nation towards ourselves was what Mr. Reverdy Johnson described it at Sheffield we do not doubt, and if we were to trace the resentment of the Americans to any single feeling, we should be disposed to regard it as springing from a comparison of their own conscious sympathies with our manifest want of sympathy in the hour of their extreme peril. But though their chief men assure us, as all travellers assure us also, of the depth of this affection for the old country, it should not be forgotten that the ordinary and visible signs of American opinion too often were a different complexion. We have no desire to dwell upon this point, but if there were people in this country who doubted whether the aggrandisement of the Union would be conducive to peace, they might certainly have found justification in the views which Americans had set forth. The doctrine, again, which had been openly professed in America on the subject of popular insurrection might have been quoted to defend the insurrection of six millions of the Americans themselves. Nor was this view of the case, indeed, overlooked or dissembled on the spot. We remember well that at a moment when the legal right of secession was flatly controverted in the columns of this journal it was discussed with something very like approval in the United States. There was a time when the rising Confederates found less favour in Britain than in America, and if the heroism and skill of the Southern armies afterwards attracted our admiration, the Americans need not grudge a tribute to the military qualities of their own countrymen.

However, even on a balance of all these considerations, we admit that the resentment of the Americans was natural but we must also add that we think its expression has been sufficiently protracted. For three years the Government of Washington has kept the dispute open, even in despite of our overtures of peace. Mr. Seward has had the satisfaction of rejecting for himself and his countrymen a very handsome British proposal, and the incident may be set down to the credit side of our account. He now, we are told, cuts all these bygone adrift, cancels all previous correspondence, and empowers Mr. Reverdy Johnson to bring the affair to an end. We have not troubled our readers with any reference to the technical questions of the controversy because these questions never really impeded the settlement of the dispute. Many nice points of law and morality might be mooted on the subject, and perhaps the international code may be amended or improved by the light of these negotiations. But if all that the negotiators now desire is to measure fairly by a reasonable standard the liabilities incurred by Britain in the matter of the *Alabama*, and to assess those liabilities honestly in pounds, shillings, and pence, the problem will be the easiest possible, and Americans and Britons may enter upon new relations of amity and brotherhood, all the more solid and enduring from this insight into each other's dispositions.

—London Times.

THOMAS JONES convicted of the murder of his niece in the township of Delaware, was on Friday sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of December next; and his daughter Elizabeth, an accessory to the murder, having been convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to ten years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

During the absence of Mr. Graham, of Enniscorthy, to be one of the judges, a party of five men, armed with revolvers, entered the house, pistol in hand, and forced Mr. Graham to deliver up \$37. Swann, however, cut himself with some glass in his exploration, which has led to his identification as a candidate for the Penitentiary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Farm for Sale by Public Auction. Rockdale Line—Nelson Botsford. Re-opening—Mr. Stead. Row Bells at the Corners office.



THE Newmarket Courier.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1868.

THE "ERA" AGAIN.

Another article in the *Era*, berating the COURIER, appeared last week. When will this man learn to take things and passing events a little more good-naturedly? He completely loses all self-possession and control of himself in his last issue, and speaks more like a lunatic than a rational being. Poor man, his fate is as hard one! A medical man in our shop, on Friday, after reading the balderdash to which we allude, said he thought Jackson must have gone crazy. If such is really the case, we hope his friends will look after him, keep him quiet, and get medical aid at once; he may possibly rally, but we fear he will never be himself again. Of all the rattle-brained, idiotic remarks, full of self-conceit, presumption and false statements—cutting his own throat in almost every other line—that article in the *Era* of last week stands without a parallel in the history of literature, and award him the palm for vulgar slang phrases. We will analyze a little. He says:

"Some men are to be found in almost every community whose ignorance can only be measured by their ignorance; and whose vanity can only be equalled by their conceit; such an one is the man who sought to INFLAME us PERSONALLY by allowing an anonymous correspondent to calumniate us in a gross personal attack."

Mr. Jackson could not have written a better paragraph to portray his own qualities and dispositions than the above; he knows that he possesses these qualities, and everyone who is acquainted with the *Era*'s editor will say, yea, verily. "Calumniate us in a gross personal attack," is the last part of the sentence, and has been well handled by the *Era*. This is too bad; people ought to have more sense—and especially correspondents—than to allude or write anything against Mr. Jackson, whether he deserves it or not; everybody ought to know and treat him as a saint, and spotless. But, for all that, he must expect such things will naturally take place when he gets the example, for instance, our friend of the "inquest notoriety" wished to spit off his venom at us a short time since, either to amuse himself or the editor of the *Era*, and Mr. Jackson's paper was immediately at his service. Our columns are open to correspondents, and we give them their say, providing they keep within bounds of decency, which we consider on receipt, and not use the scissors to suit our own particular whims. Does the *Era*'s editor think we know as well as the celestials of China what we are writing about this week? Talk about impudence! the man must have felt very bad when you wrote that word.

"Yes, this sickly thing of to-day, gasping in the throes of a gasping consumption."

The word "gasping" we cannot define, unless it is that he feels himself half-strangled at our progress; but "gaspings" we take, and intend to leave him far behind in the "consumption." Then, again, this half-strangled and much-abused editor says we attempted to injure certain merchants by unfavourable comparisons in an article on the trade of this place, because they "totally ignore this nondescript in our midst." These are the ravings only of a false prophet, and of no consequence whatever, in proof of which there is not a merchant in this place who does not support the COURIER—with one exception, he a near relative of the editor—and we mentioned him along with the rest, mentioned all without the least favour—thoroughly independent—a feature foreign to our contemporary's nature. He then calls us a "cats-paw," we suppose, simply because he has never been anything else himself, sitting "on the fence" and waiting for a bid. He then goes on to say,

"The *Courier* was conceived in envy, born in jealousy, fostered in revenge, and had an untimely birth."

The only envy we know of is fostered by Mr. Jackson; the revenge—a feeling he has entertained for us since our commencing business here; and the untimely birth—untimely, very, so far as the *Era*'s editor is concerned. We have said before that we detect this quarrelling, and do not intend to carry it on if we can help it any way; but what are we to do when assailed in this manner. The long and short of the matter is this: we worked in Mr. Jackson's office, on the *Era*, for several years; we believe we gave satisfaction; we were treated well by Mr. Jackson whilst there; but as soon as we commenced a business on our own account here where we were known, and where we considered there was an opening, Mr. Jackson began his spiteful work, and has continued to harass and do us all the injury that lay in his power, not by fair means, but by a grossly false misrepresentation of our business and position. We have endeavoured to build up a trade to which we served our time in England, and so far have succeeded to our satisfaction. We started

the COURIER simply because we thought there was room for another paper, and have paid for every type, and all other material concerned in it, without the aid of a borrowed cent or the assistance of anyone in any shape whatever; have edited the paper ourselves; and if we have pleased the public, so much for us; if not, the public are our judge and not Mr. Jackson. The COURIER is rapidly growing, and enjoys a wide-spread and influential circulation, which we are prepared to show by our subscription book, which tells its own story with regard to how the paper pleases. Mr. Jackson will find, if he continues the course he has pursued toward us, that he will have as much as he can do to hold his own. We have treated his vile assertions as leniently as possible heretofore; but will handle him in a different style should he persist in his low, vulgar, taunting, and taunts of us. He ought to see by this time that all his efforts have been and are in vain with regard to injuring our business; true, he may have put us in a false light in the eyes of many—this appears to have been a principal feature in his attacks—and for what? we have never tried to injure him or his friends; we have endeavoured to mind our own business, and to treat men and things in an unprejudiced and straightforward manner, and by this means have made both our business and the COURIER successful, and second to none in the County of York.

FALL SHOW.

The directors of the North York and Whitechurch Agricultural Societies have good reason to be proud at the splendid success attendant on their efforts during 1868. The fall show just over far outstrips anything of the kind in this section, and in many respects not at all inferior to our Provincial shows. The large, handsome building, erected but a couple of years ago, is already too small, and will have to be enlarged or a gallery put in, to afford anything like accommodation another year, should the increase from the present be compared with the past. Tuesday—the first day of the show—was fine, but cold, and not over-agreeable to pleasure-seekers. Wednesday was beautiful, and all that could be desired, while thousands crowded the streets on their way to the exhibition, and we are told about 8,000 visited the ground that day, among whom were, we understand, our Member and several distinguished gentlemen from a distance. The number of entries were 1828. The following is the prize list as furnished by the Secretary of the Society, for which he will accept our thanks:—

SWAYTHORSE HORSES.
Judges: Messrs. Thos. Irving, Scott; Robert Ferris, Richmond Hill; and John Sanderson, Markham.

Entire Horse—1st prize, Jas. McFayden; 2nd, Joseph Lehman.
Span Draught Horses—1st prize, Robt. Reesor; 2nd and 3rd, Harrison & Van Nostrand; 4th, William Reid.
Brood Mare—1st prize, Walker Lloyd; 2nd, J. McFayden; 3rd, J. Robinson.
Two-year-old Entire Colt—1st prize, John Lockard; 2nd, Robert Smith.
Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1st prize, Charles Travis; 2nd, Isaac Phillips; 3rd, Henry Trent.
Yearling Entire Colt—1st prize, Thos. Lloyd; 2nd, George Playter.
Spring Colt—1st prize, Jas. Mosley; 2nd, Walter Lloyd; 3rd, Jas. McFayden.
Spring Filly—1st prize, A. Smith; 2nd, John Robinson.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.
Judges: Messrs. J. McDonagh, Vaughan; Wm. Robinson, Nottawasaga; G. Morden, Markham.

Entire Horse—1st prize, Jos. Hunter; 2nd, J. Laneborough; 3rd, Jos. Lehman.
Span General Purpose Horses—1st prize, Michael Wesley; 2nd, Jos. Lundy; 3rd, Brook Dennis; 4th, The person who had a member's ticket, with the No. 63 entered thereon, instead of the entry ticket of the Secretary.

Brood Mare—1st prize, A. Smith; 2nd, R. P. Irwin; 3rd, Elijah Collard.
Two-year-old Entire Colt—1st prize, R. Sawyer; 2nd, Jared Irwin; 3rd, Wm. Foote.

Two-year-old Gelding or Filly—1st prize, Wm. Shields; 2nd, James Mayers; 3rd, Robert Sawyer.
Yearling Entire Colt—1st prize, Jos. Ormerod; 2nd, R. P. Irwin; 3rd, J. D. Phillips.

Yearling Filly—1st prize, Wm. Wallis; 2nd, Francis Russell; 3rd, B. F. Morrison.
Spring Colt—1st prize, Jos. Lehman; 2nd, Elijah Collard; 3rd, Joseph Ormerod.
Spring Filly—1st prize, Wm. Storey; 2nd, B. Leppard; 3rd, Henry Simpson.

CARRIAGE HORSES.
Judges: same as in previous class.

Span of Carriage Horses—1st prize, J. M. Davis; 2nd, Andrew Stoddard; 3rd, Wm. McMaster; 4th, Henry Marr.
Single Horse in Harness—1st prize, Wm. Thompson; 2nd, Benjamin Sutherland; 3rd, Elias Bogart.
Single Horse in Saddle—1st prize, B. Sutherland; 2nd, Levi Dennis; 3rd, A. T. Whaley.

EXTRA—Pair of Twins, shown by John Black in Carriage Horses, recommended by the Judges.

HORSEMANSHIP.
Judges: Dr. Morton Bradford; J. H. Aylward, Queensville; Leonard Morden, Whitechurch.

Lady Riding—1st prize, Miss Reynolds; 2nd, Miss Gable.
Gentle Riding under 14 years—1st prize, Miss Leahy.

Gentle Riding under 14 years—1st prize, R. Macdonald; 2nd, Wm. Padgett.
The Judges made the following note:—"The Judges were highly pleased with the Riding and regret exceedingly that it was not in their power to award prizes to all the ladies in the first class; and would recommend the Directors, if funds admit,

to award prizes to all." In the second class, although only one entry, the Riding was superior, and the lady was awarded the 1st premium.

DURHAM CATTLE.
Judges: Messrs. Benjamin West, North Gwillimbury; Ed. Bingham, Bradford; and Edward Sanderson, Scott.

Milch Cow—1st prize, Jos. Larkins; 2nd, Ed. Jeffs; 3rd, Seth Heacock.
Two-year-old Heifer—1st prize, Wm. Thompson; 2nd, Doubtful.

Yearling Heifer—1st and 2nd prize, Wm. Thompson.
Two-year-old Bull—1st prize, Edward Jeffs; 2nd, Thos. Burnham; 3rd, Seth Heacock.

Yearling Bull—1st prize, Wm. Thompson; 2nd, Seth Heacock.

Bull Calf—1st prize, Joseph Larkins.

GALLOWAYS.
Judges: Same as for Durhams.

Milch Cow—1st and 2nd prizes, Arthur McNeil.

Two-year-old Heifer—1st and 2nd prizes, Arthur McNeil.

Yearling Heifer—1st prize, A. McNeil.

Bull Calf—1st prize, A. McNeil.

Heifer Calf—1st prize, A. McNeil.

The gentleman who took the prizes in this class was the only competitor; but it is only justice to state, his herd of Galloways were very fine.

GRADE CATTLE.
Judges: Same as above.

Fat Ox or Steer—1st and 2nd prizes, Francis Russell; 3rd, T. L. Webb.

Fat Cow or Heifer—1st prize, William Thompson; 2nd and 3rd, Jos. Larkins.

Milch Cow—1st prize Wm. Thompson; 2nd and 3rd, George Playter.

Two-year-old Heifer—1st and 2nd prize, Wm. Thompson; 3rd, Thos. Armstrong.

Yearling Heifer—1st and 2nd prize, William Thompson.

Aged Bull—1st prize, Henry Trent.

Two-year-old Bull—1st prize, Robert Wilson; 2nd, Philip Bogart.

Yearling Bull—The figures in the Judges' books are unintelligible; further enquiry must be had to ascertain the rightful owner of the prizes.

Bull Calf—1st prize, George Playter; 2nd, Seth Heacock; 3rd, George Playter.

Heifer Calf—1st prize, William Thompson; 2nd, George Playter.

Working Oxen—1st prize, Thorne Bros.; 2nd, Seth Heacock; 3rd, Wm. J. Miller.

LEICESTER SHEEP.
Judges: Messrs. George Thompson, Scott; Jas. Tran, Markham; W. Storey, Whitechurch.

Aged Ram—1st prize, John Colly; 2nd, J. G. Bostwick; 3rd, Watson Playter.

Shearling Ram—1st prize, John Colly; 2nd, G. L. Pearson; 3rd, Thos. Boynton.

Ram Lamb—1st prize, Elijah Collard; 2nd, G. L. Pearson; 3rd, James McNeil.

Pen Aged Ewes—1st prize, John Colly; 2nd, G. L. Pearson; 3rd, Elijah Collard.

Pen Shearling Ewes—1st prize, G. L. Pearson; 2nd, doubtful.

Two Ewe Lambs—1st prize, E. Colard; 2nd, W. P. Playter; 3rd, Geo. L. Pearson.

COTSWOLD SHEEP.
Judges: Same as for Leicester.

Aged Ram—1st prize, John Colly; 2nd, Philip Maclellan; 3rd, J. Jamieson.

Shearling Ram—1st prize, John Colly; 2nd, James McNeil; 3rd, W. P. Playter.

Ram Lamb—1st prize, John Colly; 2nd and 3rd, Elijah Collard.

Aged Ewe—1st prize, J. Colly; 2nd, James McNeil; 3rd, William Padgett.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.
Judges: Messrs. Thomas Phillips, West Gwillimbury; Thomas Burnham, Scott; Edward Martin, Markham.

Aged Ram—1st prize, E. P. Irwin; 2nd, B. Fenwick; 3rd, Maxson Jones.

Shearling Ram—1st prize, L. Rogers; 2nd, Seth Heacock; 3rd, H. E. Irving.

Ram Lamb—1st prize, H. E. Irving; 2nd, S. Lemon; 3rd, G. L. Pearson.

Aged Ewe—1st prize, B. Fenwick; 2nd, W. D. Stoddard; 3rd, H. E. Irving.

Yearling Ewe—1st prize, G. L. Pearson; 2nd and 3rd, H. E. Irving.

Ewe Lambs—1st and 2nd prizes, H. E. Irving; 3rd, William Storey.

MERINO SHEEP.
Judges: Same as for Southdown.

Mr. Andrew Jamieson was the only competitor in this description of Sheep, and took two prizes in the various classes, except the Shearling Ram and Aged Ewes, in which he took one prize in each.

EAT SHEEP.
Fat Sheep—1st prize, Elijah Collard; 2nd, Seth Heacock; 3rd, H. E. Irving.

SWINE—LARGE BREED.
Judges: Messrs. R. M. Butler, King; Fred Page, Markham; F. Kelly, King.

Aged Boar—1st prize, James Coates.

Brood Sow—1st prize, Elijah Collard.

Sow Pig—1st prize, Elijah Collard; 2nd and 3rd, James Coates.

SMALL BREED.
Aged Boar—1st prize, T. J. Heacock; 2nd, James Wells; 3rd, John Perry.

Brood Sow—1st prize, H. Bacon; 2nd, doubtful; 3rd, John Leary.

Boar Pig, 1868—1st prize, Francis Smith; 2nd, Henry Bacon; 3rd, J. Wells.

[Note:—Pigs in this class shown by J. Bales considered worthy of 2nd prize, only the Judges thought them over age.]

Sow Pig, 1868—1st prize, James Wells; 2nd, Wm. Padgett; 3rd, Francis Smith.

POULTRY.
Judges: Same as for Swine.

Silver Spangled Hamburgs—1st and 2nd prizes, Richard Strigley.

Black Spanish—1st prize, Richard Strigley; 2nd, Walter Dudley.

Polands—1st and 2nd prizes, Brook Dennis.

Bantams—1st prize, Reuben Powell; 2nd, Saba Armitage.

Any other Bred Fowls 1st prize, T. Boynton; 2nd, Jared Lloyd.

Geese—1st prize, John Osborne; 2nd, Harrison & Vancostand.

Ducks—1st prize, Walter Dudley; 2nd, Jared Lloyd.

Turkeys—1st prize, Brook Dennis; 2nd, H. E. Irving.

Pigeons—1st prize, doubtful; 2nd, R. Willson.

EXTRA—Recommended by Judges;

Game Fowls, Henry Bacon; Raccoon, Timothy Rogers; Pheasant Fowls, Henry Bacon.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.
Judges: Hon. J. McMurich, Toronto; Messrs. C. Cook, Cookstown; Cuff, Toronto; Stevenson, Bradford; Morrison, Toronto.

SPECIAL PRIZES.
Pork Butter—1st prize, (Electroplated) Tea Set, costing \$30, donated by Mr. D. C. Bark of Newmarket, B. W. Howard, East Gwillimbury; 2nd, (Bas Relief) Ormolu Clock, donated by W. McMaster of Newmarket, valued at \$20; Daniel Phillips, King; 3rd, (Electro-plated) Crust Stand, donated by W. McMaster of this place, valued at \$10; W. B. Terry, North Gwillimbury; 4th, Watson Playter, Whitechurch; 5th, Newton Graham, Scott; 6th, Jonathan Terry, King. *Extras*, recommended—7th, John J. Davis; 8th, Wm. Padgett.

Roll Butter—1st prize, W. B. Terry; 2nd, Oliver Phillips; 3rd, Thos. Telfer.

Farmer's Cheese—1st prize, Maxson Jones; 2nd, W. B. Howard; 3rd, John Lundy.

Factory Cheese—1st and 2nd prizes, Newmarket Cheese Factory—John D. & Oliver Phillips, Proprietors.

GRAIN AND BEES.
Judges: Messrs. George Wheeler, Uxbridge; Robert Bence, Comfrey; and James Brodie, Bloomington.

Ten bushels Fall Wheat—Prize of \$10, donated by John Macdonald, Esq., Treasurer County of York, awarded to Wm. McGill

Local Items.

MAGAZINES—Bow Bells and all other Magazines for this month have arrived at this office.

Snow—Snow fell in Newmarket on Saturday afternoon, the 17th instant, and all day on Wednesday the 21st.

THANKS—Mrs. Reynolds will please accept our thanks for prize catnip; also, Mr. Reynolds for a lot of first class turnips and carrots.

GROSS OUTRAGE—We understand a gross outrage was committed in this town some time during last week, and wonder how it is the authorities have not got hold of it before this.

A splendid lot of hair brushes, cloth brushes, hat brushes, tooth and nail brushes, together with a large variety of ladies' satins, purses, and a host of varieties, at Blinn's Variety and Stationery Store—the Corner Office.

H. D. Hunter & W. P. Eckardt have gone into partnership, in Mount Albert, and on Monday next will open out as general merchants in dry goods, groceries, hardware, and every thing kept in a first-class country store. They are offering great inducements. See posters.

FIRE—On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 14th instant, between five and six o'clock, a fire broke out in an upper room at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Brown, of this place. It was first discovered by some of Messrs. Allen & Hendry's men, at which time the flames were bursting through the roof. They immediately gave the alarm, and by the prompt energy of the neighbours the fire was extinguished before the engines could arrive. We understand Mr. Brown loses considerable clothing, &c., as the fire commenced in a sort of store room. It is not known how the fire originated.

A GOOD CACER—The Mount Albert Brass Band intend holding a tea-party for the purpose of raising funds to send as relief to the destitute settlers of Red River, who, owing to the failure of their crops, are in a very destitute condition. The party will take place on Wednesday, October 28, in the hall at Mount Albert. Several Rev. Gentlemen and others are expected to deliver addresses on the occasion, to be interspersed with choice pieces by the band. The public are earnestly invited to lend a helping hand in this benevolent object. Tickets may be had at 25 cents. See posters.

SAD AFFAIR—On Sunday morning last Miss Seigel, of the 3rd concession of King, was attacked and bitten by a mad dog. The dog had been seen a little while before in the vicinity of Aurora, and had done considerable damage among sheep and pigs. We did not hear whether the dog met her or overtook her; however, it seized her by the hand, and she caught the animal by the jaws and held it, but was severely bitten on both hands. Rev. Mr. Argue was passing in his buggy, and called Mr. Woodard, who made all haste to the spot with a gun. The two men took the dog off, fastened the reins around its neck, and then shot it. Dr. Hillary was called in, but gave no hopes of recovery.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE—At a meeting of the Committee on Tuesday evening, it was unanimously resolved that Rev. Canon Ramsay should deliver the opening lecture of the season, providing he could accept the invitation. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Vandenhoff and the Enterprise Glee Club, and report next Monday evening. As we go to press, the President informs us that Rev. Mr. Ramsay has consented to deliver the opening lecture, which will be announced next week by bills. He also states that he has secured the promise from nine other lecturers already, so that there need be no fear of a lack of lectures and entertainments before the Institute this season.

AUCTION SALES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24—Credit Sale of Farm Implements, &c., and about seven tons of excellent Hay, on Lot No. 10, 4th Concession North of the Whitchurch. Mr. J. W. Knight, proprietor. Sale at 10 a.m. Joseph Sheppard, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24—Sale of Splendid Farm, being composed of Lot 28, 3rd Concession Whitchurch, 80 acres of which are cleared, together with Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, Sheds, &c. Sale at 1 p.m., sharp, on the premises. T. Atkinson, Auctioneer.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st, at Henderson's auction rooms, in the city of Toronto, the following valuable property situated at Lemonville, being 21 acres of the north-east corner of Lot No. 8, 6th Con. township of Whitchurch, together with a rough-cast house.

* Parties getting their Sale Bills printed at the Courier Office, will receive a notice as above, free of charge.

From Ottawa.

OCT. 14—Last night about six o'clock Felix Callaghan, one of the prisoners confined in the goal here under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, attempted to escape. Two turnkeys went to put the prisoners in their cells for the night. While one of the turnkeys was engaged doing this, the office bell rang, and the other descended, leaving the door of the corridor open. Callaghan seized the opportunity to descend, and passed out into a small yard off the kitchen. Finding he could not make his exit here he re-entered the kitchen, where he was met by the turnkey Lewis, who had descended. He asked Callaghan to come with him to the cell; Callaghan, who had a towel roller in his hand, struck Lewis on the side of the head and felled him, and he would have probably followed up the blow and disposed of Lewis if Diaphte Hilaire, a prisoner, had not seized him and struggled with him until the alarm was sounded, and some of the guard entered with fixed bayonets. Lacroix was in the small yard and saw the assault, but kept at a respectful

distance till all was over, when he talked louder than any one about it. Lewis the turnkey is about 40 years of age. Callaghan is confined in the black hole, on bread and water. Whelan expressed himself very much annoyed at the affair to-day, saying there would have been an excuse for one in his position to make a desperate attempt to escape, but there was none for Callaghan, who would have been liberated in about a month. The turnkey was certainly very careless in leaving the corridor open.

From Montreal.

OCT. 14—It is stated that the Colonel of the 78th Highlanders is going to insist on an investigation of the conduct of the police in using batons at the recent arrest of several officers of that regiment for disorderly conduct.

Two new vessels exceeding the Germany in proportions are being built for the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company. They will be called the Scandinavia, 3,500 tons, and European, 3,200 tons. This will make the line consist of eighteen ships of, in the aggregate, 42,000 tons.

The Belgian has arrived with drafts of troops for several regiments—those for the west proceeding to their destination this morning by boat.

Subscriptions to the Megees fund, from various parts of the Dominion, amount to between \$7,000 and \$8,000.

There were 232 Zouaves sent from Canada to Rome at a cost of \$22,000.

A new comic paper to be called the Diogenes, is to be started here.

A concert is to be given on the 21st inst. in aid of the Red River settlers.

A firm here telegraphed to Birmingham last night at 7.30, and received a reply at 8.30 this morning.

American News.

The match between the All England eleven and the selected twenty-two cricketers of the United States terminated this afternoon, on the St. George's cricket grounds, in favour of the eleven in one innings with 8 runs to spare. The full score was, All England, 1st innings, 143; twenty-two, 1st innings, 70; 2nd, 65. This is the sixth and last match of the season, in all of which the English cricketers have won. The international baseball match between nine English cricketers, without an American ball player, and the celebrated ex-champion Union nine, will be played on the St. George's ground, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, after which the cricketers leave for England.

NEW YORK, OCT. 16—A Peru letter of Sept. 28th states that shocks of earthquake are still felt in Arequipa and Africa, but the cities are so thoroughly ruined that no further damage can be inflicted. A recurrence of yellow fever is apprehended at Lima and Callao.

Havana advises state that Santa Anna has been ordered to leave the island in consequence of his Mexican complications.

The U. S. Consul at Cape Town, Africa, reports the discovery of a rich gold field in the interior, about 1,300 miles north-east of Cape Town. The British and Dutch have taken possession.

NEW YORK, OCT. 15—The international cricket match between the All England 11 and the United States 22 was continued to-day—the 11 scoring 143 in their first innings, and putting one wicket down of the 22 for only two runs. The bowling and fielding of the 22 was admirable, but the rain had caused the turf to be so dead that neither party showed their play to the best advantage. The match will be continued on Friday.

The Herald's London special of Oct. 14th, says the naturalization treaty negotiations which are being conducted between Minister Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley are progressing favourably. The doctrine held by the United States with respect to acquisition of citizenship and transfer of allegiance by foreigners previous to and since the war of 1812, is being fully maintained by Mr. Johnson, in shaping the new naturalization bill, a work which has been just concluded.

Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson are now engaged in the consideration of the Alabama claims, a question which it is pretty certain will be arranged soon—subject also to ratification by the legislative bodies and approval by the governments of the two countries.

NEW YORK, OCT. 17—The weather has been growing very cold here since sunset, and a heavy north-west gale has set in. Snow fell at 10 o'clock in Philadelphia.

There is snow on the line of the Erie railway, between Susquehanna and Dunkirk, one to four inches deep, and since nine o'clock it is snowing also at Boston.

Snow storms also took place this morning in Worcester, Mass., and Concord, N. H.

At Rochester snow fell last night to the depth of two-and-a-half inches, and it is freezing this morning.

There was a brisk snow storm last night south of Watertown, Jeff. Co., and at Mexico, Oswego Co.

LEWISTON, OCT. 17—Snowing heavily here. The thermometer has fallen rapidly since yesterday.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 17—The destruction of arms on board the steamer Hepler, is still the cause of much excitement. The Democratic papers assert that the arms were destroyed by Radicals, for the purpose of making political capital; also that the arms were not the property of the State of Arkansas. The Republican papers on the other hand assert that the arms were destroyed by the Ku Klux. Captain John Ford of the steam tug Nettie Jones, which was impressed by the raiders, gives the particulars as follows:—The steam tug Nettie Jones, Captain Ford, left the wharf on Thursday afternoon for Pickering, having a cargo in tow. The tug reached her destination; but had scarcely time to make fast, when the levee was covered by men securely masked, probably one hundred in number. They quickly boarded the tug, and took possession of the pilot-house and engine room, and ordered the Captain to start down the river. He accordingly ordered one of the crew to cast off the line, and in a few minutes the tug was rapidly steaming down the river through the chute. Upon taking possession, the new commander kept a vigilant eye on the crew, not allowing any

one of them to leave his sight. The engineer was not permitted to oil the machinery. When approaching Cat Island, twenty-five miles below and near the Arkansas shore, Captain Ford was ordered to run the tug alongside of the little steamer Hepler, which was tied up loading. During the trip the leaders informed Captain Ford that they intended overhauling the Hepler, and destroying the arms, but strict orders had been issued to the men to harm no one and to respect all other property. In obedience to orders, Captain Ford ran the tug alongside, which was no sooner accomplished than, leaving two of their number in the pilot, two in the engine-room, and one in the cabin as a guard over some of the crew who had insulted their leader, the party sprang aboard the Hepler. Little or nothing was said by the boarders, who evidently had an eye to business. They placed the crew under surveillance and commenced the work in hand. The gun boxes were opened, the arms were taken out and thrown into the river. Many guns were broken before they were thrown overboard. A large quantity of ammunition in the hold, marked sundries, was also thrown overboard. The party then quietly returned to the tug, leaving the Hepler in possession of her crew. Captain Houston, of the Hepler, and his brother, made for the woods as soon as the Nettie was seen. At midnight the tug reached Point President Island, in the chute below the city, and was run aground. The raiders were taken ashore in a skiff which was signalled. Strict orders were given the Captain of the Nettie to remain in the chute till daylight. The tug returned to the city this morning.

MARRIED.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Gee, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Lewis Cornish, of Bowmanville, to MARY JANE, youngest daughter of Henry Johnson, Esq., of Markham.

By the Rev. Canon Ramsay, M.A., at St. Paul's Church, Newmarket, on Wednesday October 14th, Miss Annot of Newmarket, to Mr. ROBERT STRATTON of Uxbridge.

At the Residence of Mr. William Lukes, Newmarket, by the Rev. A. B. Chambers, on the 14th instant, Mr. H. Snodgrass, Brewer, to Miss LAVINA BESWETHICK, all of this place.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

October 21, 1868.

Flour & barrel	\$5 00 @ \$5 00
Fall Wheat & bushel	1 10 @ 1 30
Spring Wheat & bushel	1 00 @ 1 05
Oats & bushel	0 00 @ 0 45
Corn & bushel	0 75 @ 0 80
Barley & bushel	1 25 @ 1 30
Beef & 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 50
Dressed Hogs & 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 00
Sheep, each	3 00 @ 4 50
Lambs, each	1 75 @ 2 25
Hides, & 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 5 50
Sheepskins, each	0 00 @ 0 40
Butter & bushel	0 35 @ 0 45
Green Apples & bushel	0 50 @ 0 60
Butter & bushel	0 00 @ 0 25
Butter & bushel	0 12 @ 0 15
Eggs per dozen	0 00 @ 0 15

TORONTO MARKETS.

October 20, 1868.

Flour & barrel	\$5 00 @ \$5 15
Midge Proof & bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Fall Wheat & bushel	1 25 @ 1 30
Spring Wheat & bushel	1 13 @ 1 14
Oats & bushel	0 00 @ 0 52
Barley & bushel	1 35 @ 1 40
Peas & bushel	0 00 @ 0 92
Dressed Hogs & 100 lbs.	8 00 @ 7 00
Butter & bushel	0 20 @ 0 23
Butter & bushel	0 18 @ 0 20
Eggs & doz.	0 14 @ 0 16

Special Notice.

ANSWER TO MEDICAL INQUIRIES.

Medical Department, R. R. R. Office, No. 91 Maiden Lane, New York.

Dear Doctor: We are compelled to answer your inquiries relative to the curative properties of BARRABARILLAN and its associates as constituents in our REVOLVENT RESOLVENT in Lung affections, and its wonderful power in arresting waste and decay of the Lungs, healing Ulcers, loosening the phlegm, and enabling the patient to expectorate the thick slimy matter deposited in the air passages and cells of the Lungs and Bronchi, and at the same time keeping up the general health of the patient, restoring the waste and decayed and emaciated material, imparting nourishment as well as purification of the blood—through the medium of the press—that hundreds of others daily writing us for information may know that we have a remedy in the REVOLVENT that will arrest the progress of Consumption, either of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, or Bowels.

The REVOLVENT is a compensating remedy; it communicates its curative powers through the blood, and, undraining, it restores functional harmony and enables each secreting organ to secrete its proper constituent. Direct remedies, as Lung Balm, Cod Liver Syrup, Pectorals given to act directly on the Lungs, are of regular remedy are harmful, as they augment the functions of the Lungs at the expense of suspending or interrupting the functions of the Liver, Kidneys, and Skin. If a patient suffering with a severe cough, with a sense of suffocation or weight in the chest, irritation or soreness in the throat, pain in the shoulders, difficulty of raising or expectorating phlegm, dryness of the skin, or if there is consumption of the bowels, unnatural appetite, great thirst, or if the water discharges, deposits white like the white of an egg, or brick dust, or thread-like mucus, or if there is pain in the small of the back, lips, stomach or bowels, chest, eyes, from a dose of a half-teaspoonful of REVOLVENT, half a tea-spoonful after each meal, and if the cough is troublesome some one tea-spoonful at night, will afford immediate ease, and will soon remove all symptoms.

As a side to the REVOLVENT, if pain is present, the spine should be rubbed with the Ready Relief, and one to four RADWAY'S PILLS (costly) to loosen the bowels, and regular evacuations from the bowels. The nourishing properties of RADWAY'S REVOLVENT RESOLVENT increase the strength and feed the system. We do not claim that this remedy will make new lungs, new kidneys, or other wasted organs, but it will arrest decay, heal ulcers, and supply the waste that daily occurs, with new, sound and healthy material. Dr. RADWAY can be consulted, free of charge, from 12 to 2 p.m., at No. 91 Maiden Lane.

The public have long had a faint idea of the great importance of RADWAY'S REVOLVENT RESOLVENT in the treatment of chronic disease and disease of the Kidneys and urinary organs. BARRABARILLAN and PARRIS, two of its ingredients, as previously stated, are the most powerful and potent agents that have ever existed, in restoring the waste of the system, and supplying the waste that daily occurs, with new, sound and healthy material. Dr. RADWAY can be consulted, free of charge, from 12 to 2 p.m., at No. 91 Maiden Lane.

As the REVOLVENT RESOLVENT BARRABARILLAN enters immediately into the circulation, it communicates its work of purification and excretion of acrimony from the blood at once. BARRABARILLAN RESOLVENT—Price, \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5. Sent to all parts of the world.

JOHN RADWAY, M.D., 423 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

* As the former agents for R. R. R. Relief, &c., are putting up preparations under an infringement of our Trade Mark, we notify all parties wishing to purchase genuine R. R. R. Remedies to go only to Mr. C. H. Simpson, our only authorized agent in Newmarket.

New Advertisements.

Bookdole Line.

ANOTHER SIX HUNDRED BUSHELS of pure and selected Rockdole Linc just received.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, (which said Mortgage will be produced at time of Sale), there will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE ROYAL HOTEL,

IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWMARKET,

ON

Saturday, the 21st Day of November, 1868,

AT THE HOUR OF TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON,

The following property in the Township of Whitchurch, in the County of York, containing by admeasurement

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES OF LAND

BE THE SAME MORE OR LESS,

Being composed of part of Lot No. Eighty-nine, in the First Concession east side of Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitchurch aforesaid, and bounded as follows: commencing where a post has been planted in front of the said Concession, at the south-west angle of the said Lot; thence along Yonge Street on a course about north nine degrees, west twenty chains more or less to where a post has been planted at the north-west angle of the said Lot; thence north seventy-four degrees, east seventy chains more or less, to that part of the said Lot heretofore sold to one Andrew Clark; thence south nine degrees, east twenty chains more or less, to the southern limit of the said Lot; thence south seventy-four degrees, west twenty chains more or less, to the place of beginning. Less that portion of said Lot heretofore sold to the Northern Railroad Company, containing by admeasurement two acres and six-tenths of an acre.

The Farm is an excellent one, fronting on Yonge Street, and is in a high state of cultivation, with commodious Frame House and Farm Buildings. The land is all cleared and improved, and is well watered. There is an orchard on the premises.

The farm will be sold subject to the right of dower of the wife of the mortgagor therein. In other respects a good title will be deduced.

For further terms and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, or

A. BOULTBEE,

Vendor's Solicitor, Newmarket.

WM. MALLOY,

Auctioneer.

October 23, 1868.

BOW BELLS

AND OTHER MAGAZINES,

Just received at the

Newmarket, Oct. 17, 1868.

COURIER OFFICE.

44

Valuable Property in Lemonville for Sale.

UNDER a power contained in a mortgage to be produced at the time of sale, will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON,

On Saturday, October 31st, 1868,

by Andrew Henderson, at his auction rooms, Yonge Street, Toronto, the north-east corner of Lot Number eight, in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing two and a quarter acres more or less. There is a rough-cast house on the premises suitable for a country store.

For terms and conditions of sale, apply to the auctioneer, or the undersigned, in whose hands are the title deeds.

McMURRAY & RAE,

Solicitors, Toronto.

October 6, 1868.

42-4

Buggy for Sale.

A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE-SEATED BUGGY, Cheap for Cash.

W. TRENT,

At Souter & Trent's.

Newmarket, June 16, 1868.

26-4f

NEWMARKET

DRUG STORE.

A CAREFULLY and well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand comprising:

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY,

HAIR, NAIL AND TOOTH BRUSHES,

TOILET SOAPS,

SPONGES, TOOTH POWDERS,

HAIR DYES, HAIR OILS,

TRusses, Bandages, Shoulder Braces, Syringes,

PINKING BOTTLES, BREAST PUMPS, &c., &c.

Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Horse Balls, Horse Blisters, English Condition Powders, Black Oils, Gargling Oils, Miller's Sheep Tick Destroyer, &c.

DYE STUFFS.

Cochineal, Solutin Tin, Madder, Logwood, &c., &c., &c.

Wilson's Itch Ointment, a certain cure in five dressings.

Soluble Cayenne Pepper, in bottles at 20 cents each.

Fine Fresh Cod Liver Oil.

Pancreatic Emulsion, the great English Remedy for Consumption.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Carefully Prepared.

To Farmers, Trappers and others.

JAMES' TRAPPERS' FRIEND!

The most efficient agent for enticing all kinds of wild animals, vermin, &c., prepared only by J. James, and sold at the Newmarket Drug Store. Price 10 cents per bottle.

Newmarket, October 7, 1868.

42-y

Notice.

PARTIES are hereby cautioned not to take or negotiate for a note of \$30, against John Dallyn, drawn in favour of John Dallyn or bearer, and last in possession of Henry Keller, as the same was paid on the 16th of June, 1868, since which time note has been missing.

October 1, 1868.

JOHN DALLYN.

42-3p

JUST PUBLISHED.

ANALYTICAL AND PRACTICAL

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

AUTHORIZED EDITION.

PRICE - - - - - 50 CENTS.

ADAM MILLET, Publisher,

62, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, August 5, 1868.

RE-OPENING! RE-OPENING!

MRS. STEAD'S

MILLINERY AND MANTLE

ESTABLISHMENT,

Two Doors North of the "North American Hotel,"

AND

OPPOSITE THE "DAVISON HOUSE,"

MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,

Noted for Cheap and Stylish Goods!

Newmarket, October 22, 1868.

44-1f

NEW MARKET

STOVE, TIN,

HARDWARE & IRON WAREHOUSE

WE would respectfully call the attention of the general public to read the following, worthy the attention of all purchasers:

SYKES & ELVIDGE'S

In the only place where you can get a first-class article, and value for your money.

OUR STOVES

Are acknowledged by the Riding to be the heaviest, most durable and cheapest in the market. They are all warranted and guaranteed to be

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND STRENGTH

To any manufactured. We would beg to caution you that want stoves against buying those that are got up entirely for sale and not for durability, as you don't know what you are getting when you buy these spurious, water articles that are got up entirely for sale and are dear at any price.

THIMBLE SKAINS

Are also of superior quality, and for strength and finish are second to none now manufactured.

CUTLERY AND PLATED GOODS

